30 packages soda water bottles, 15 packages jars, 6 cases lamps, 80 packages earthenware, 75 cases slates, 17 bundles | SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic | virtuk and follow the road we came, he would | Curiously enough, both the late and the present | for the abolition of the House of Lords. Mr | other prisoners belonging to the 1st Grenadiers and | 10,000 or 15,000 men, or whatever it may be, would

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,934—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.	„	2	8
Third do.	„	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2½

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

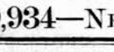
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,034 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd September, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-15 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th September, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd September.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Office of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages, by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st September, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 21th, and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	.... Rs. 150	.... Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 380	.... „ 210	.... „ 80	Including Victualling.
Port Said	„ 380	.... „ 210	.... „ 90	
Messina	„ 500	.... „ 340	.... „ 140	
Naples	„ 500	.... „ 340	.... „ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	.... „ 340	.... „ 140	Without food.
Genoa	„ 500	.... „ 340	.... „ 140	
Marseilles	„ 530	.... „ 370	.... „ 140	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at noon the day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	600	10th Oct.	
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	to follow.	
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	ditto.	
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verrill	2300	300	ditto.	

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi.	
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	about 20th Oct.	
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	to follow.	
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin.	2272	266	do.	
s.s. TRINACRIA	L. White	2167	424	do.	
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read.	2283	500	do.	

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
„ Liverpool ..... „ 500
„ Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
„ Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th Sept.
s.s. POONA	3131	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
— THIBET	2193	400	W. Jordon	9th „
s.s. VENETIA	2736	450	J. Orman	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s. PESHAWUR	3300	600	D. Remoddson	13th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s.s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s.s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	21th Sept.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	22nd „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th Sept. 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GIRL'S SCHOOL.

A GIRL'S SCHOOL in connection with THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL will be OPENED in the OLD HIGH COURT on MONDAY, the 4th October, under the direction of Mrs. EVANS, assisted by competent MASTERS AND MISTRESSES. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Evans, Cathedral High School.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

GAIETY THEATRE, FORT.

Lessees ..... Messrs. Norville and Crofton.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS
Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs.	960
Private Box to hold 4	„	480
Orchestra Stall	„	100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentleman who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 10 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, exclusive of purchasers of Book tickets:—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor,	Capt Morland.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.	Mr. H. Hormarjee.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner,	Mr. J. Poutz.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Hon. Mr. McIvill.	Mr. Beaufort.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.	Mr. R. S. Campbell.
Mr. W. Maitland.	Mr. Fachiri.
	Dr. Hogel.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.	Mr. Marinitsch.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.	Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. Inverarity.	Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.	Mr. C. P. Russell.
Mr. M. Macdonald.	Mr. G. Noble (2.)
Mr. K. Morojee.	Col. Sexton.
Major Cowper.	Mr. Gruttan Geary.
Mr. Phipson.	Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).	Mr. H. W. Cloth.
Dr. Lyon.	Dr. Cody.
Mr. J. McKaye.	Mr. M.
Mr. H. Curwen.	Mr. Greenwood (2).
Mr. Bell.	Dr. Blanc (2.)
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).	Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. Mondolfo.	Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To confirm the election of Mr. Edward Comber as a Director in the room of Mr. Charles Douglas, retired.
4.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Nanoojee Jehangeer Gamudia, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 13th September to 25th September, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

At the conclusion of the business of the General Meeting an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held for the purpose, under Article 91 of determining for the future the number of Directors.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON, Chief Agent.
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Ld.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.

Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.

Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS, having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass	Rs. 140
In a Hunting Case	„ 150
In a Half Hunting Case	„ 170

No discount allowed on these Watches.

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

Catalogues sent free on application.

L. STEFFENAUER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager ..... T. P. HUDSON.
THE TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
OF
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY.

NOTICE.

The distinguished characteristics of this novel entertainment are Originality,
VERSATILITY,
REFINEMENT.

And a happy combination of HUMOUR AND PATHOS. And ITS COMBINED AND INCREASING SUCCESS incontestably proves that a good performance IS THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT. Admission, Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform, half price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30, performance commence at 9.

H. SANTLY, Agent.

KAP'S Iron GRAND PIANO will be used at these entertainments. A stock can be seen at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,
ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.
Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN LAMONT" arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our office for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the bunders.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co. Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1880.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship AMBROSE are hereby informed of the ship's arrival from London and are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for counter-signature and also to SEND off BOATS for their goods as they come to hand.

In cases when BOATS are NOT SENT the goods will be landed at CONSIGNEES RISK and EXPENSE.

NO CLAIM will be admitted for damages or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain BEFORE DEPARTURE of the vessel.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay 21st September, 1880.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial.
GEHRIG'S
ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of their Royal Highnesses
THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY,
PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES
OF PRUSSIA, AND
PRINCE GEORGE, OF SAXONY.

Cash, Re. 1-0. Credit, Re. 1-2.,
Of the appointed Agents,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

"You will perhaps be gratified to know that I consider the preparation you sent me highly satisfactory. It is quickly applied, is very effective and far preferable to the article made by a noted London manufacturer." (Sd.) N. V., November 5th, 1879.

Per Case Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE

THIS Tincture, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the Laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process. One phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

Per Phial Re. 1.; per dozen Rs. 9.; per pound (in bulk) quoted on application.

Sulphate of Quino-Cinchonine

$(a+j=o)$

The Crystalline representative of Indian Cinchoona Bark. Strongly recommended as a substitute for Quinine. Much superior to the Government Febrifuge or any of the minor alkaloids of Cinchona.

Per ounce Rs. 3-12. Wholesale quotation on application.

Kemp's Purifying Saline

To regard any imported nostrum as superior to the above is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption in the Bombay Presidency and an experience exceeding twenty-five years guarantees its Medicinal excellence. Per bottle Rs. 1-4; per dozen Rs. 12.

Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw."
"A boon to all sportsmen."
"My experience of it most satisfactory."
"Safe, efficacious, and economical."
"Unparalleled in expelling mosquitoes."
"Admirable."
"Efficacious, and shall be glad to recommend it."

Tins, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
Wholesale Chemists and Manufacturers
(WHOLESALE PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF CARD)
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—This HOTEL is by far the best I have been in in India.
S. M. SCHNEIDER, Lieut., A. D. C.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta. Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

TEMPLE BAR. Breakfast Re. 1, Tiffin, Re. 1, Dinner Rs. 1-8. 6 Billiard Tables; Concert every evening. TEMPLE BAR.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a twelve stop HARMONIUM (by Layland), in good order. Price Rs. 150. Apply "A. B. C.," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, in 10 gallon cases, at Rs. 1-13 per gallon. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET in Chowpatty, for three months, a comfortably furnished house. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to "W. E., *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW REGULATION SADDLES FOR INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS. A fresh supply received by P. Grant and Son, 31, Medow Street.

WANTED, a SODA WATER MACHINE to be worked by Manual or Steam Power, Apply, with full particulars and price, to Muenaghten and Cassels,

8, Harrington Street, 4, Camac Street—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished Rooms, with south verandah, or Flats without Board.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

WANTED, by a LADY residing in Baroda, a NURSE to take entire charge of two small boys and attend on a Lady. For particulars apply to J. HAYES SADLER, Esq., Deo Patta Lodge, Nynee Tal.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CARPENTER, with SECOND MATE'S CERTIFICATE, for the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

CIGARS! CHEROOTS! Manufactured of Choicest and matured Tobaccos; quality Guaranteed; highly approved by Connoisseurs; at Bharre and Arlam's, "Indian Cigar Manufactory," 118, Kalbadavi Road.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSES, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain of malt, and that it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted
A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Cases of Instruments.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue, Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.

GENTS'	Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	...	...	...	20 0
GENTS'	White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	...	...	...	15 8
GENTS'	Drab Felt Helmets	...	...	...	13 8
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie	...	...	...	20 0
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	...	...	...	18 8
GENTS'	White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	...	...	...	15 0
GENTS'	Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	...	...	...	12 8
GENTS'	Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt	...	...	each	9 8
GENTS'	Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt	...	...	...	9 0
GENTS'	Black and Drab Soft Felt	...	...	...	9 8
GENTS'	Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	...	...	...	10 0
GENTS'	Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit Gentlemen who do not require a low hat	...	...	...	9 8
GENTS'	Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	...	...	...	16 8
GENTS'	Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	...	...	...	12 8
GENTS'	Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps	...	...	...	7 0
GENTS'	Tweed Hats, new shapes	...	...	...	5 8
GENTS'	Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.	...	...	...	5 8

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	...	...	Rs.	25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	„	30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	„	35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 cases grey dhoties.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases lady's shoes.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Dewar and Co. by order of Mr. Ruttonsey Currumsey.

D R 1-2 2 bales 23 pieces blue army cloth.
S

On account of the concerned—

10 bales dyed yarn No. 40.
10 „ Turkey red yarn.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

SALE OF immoveable properties at Warowda, Pise Kemte and Janowli, Tarf Salsec, Taluka Deogad, Zilla Ratnagiri.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd October 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Auction Camp at Warowda, by order of the Official Assignee, in re Bulwant Sakharam, an Insolvent.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Insolvent in the following properties; each lot will be put up for sale separately:—

AT WAROWDA.

Lots.	Sq. Poles.	Pieces of Ground Called.
1	138	Lingachi Bhate, rice land.
2	156	Do. Warkas.
3	399	Bawad, rice land.
4	63	Joowad, rice land.
5	418	Kumbhar Khan rice land.
6	560	Talen, rice land.
7	60	Do., rice land.
8	650	Malak, rice land.
9	132	Aochawla, rice land.
10	200	Malaj, Warkas, rice land.
11	2,040	Malak, (Pimple Najik) rice land.
12	100	Rewa, rice land.
13	3,920	Rewa, (Bhanda Khali) ½ share.
14	897

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21, 1880.

THE change which has taken place in the weather yesterday and to-day will do good throughout this Presidency. In the North-West rain is wanted, but on this side we have had as much as the growing crops require for the time being, and a break will be beneficial. For the *kharif*, in fact, in most places no more rain is required and a few showers later on is all the *rabbi* wants.

In yesterday's London telegrams Consols are still quoted at 97¼, but French Rentes are ¼ lower at 118¾. Enfaced Rupee Paper is ¼ higher at 80½ for Fours and 87¾ for Fours-and-a-half. Indian Exchange Bank shares are weaker again, Oriental having receded from £23 to £22, and Chartered from £24-10 to £24. The money market remains unchanged, the rate of discount in the open market being still given as ½ per cent. under the Bank of England.

In the London markets for General Produce, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are quoted at previous prices. Linseed is reported active at an advance of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Calcutta quality to arrive ; Rapeseed unchanged. Wheat is firm with an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter to arrive.

Metals are all quoted at previous prices.

Piece Goods in Manchester are quiet but steady, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed quiet, sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 were for spot. In spot prices the only movement reported is a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Uplands, which now stand at 7 3-16d. This month's delivery is unchanged at 7 3-32d., but November December is 1-16d. lower at 6 7-16d. per lb. From Havre an advance of 1 franc is advised in fair and good fair Omra.

In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands were unchanged at 11 15-16th cents, but December shipment had declined from 10·95 to 10·90 cents per lb. As will be seen from the subjoined figures the receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports continue to gain rapidly on previous seasons :—

	1880	1879	1878
Two days' receipts	30,000	26,000	17,000
Three days' do.	47,000	43,000	29,300
Total since 1st Sept	120,000	162,000	103,000

EXCHANGE.—Although there is practically no change to make in quotations and Calcutta advices are no stronger, the tendency of the market to-day has been distinctly steadier. The Banks are rather more willing, sellers forward, and to buy name an advance of 1-32d. on current rates for November delivery. Transactions have been limited, and to all appearance there will be little done until the result of the biddings for Council drafts is known. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 1-d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ...	214	,,

On Calcutta, we quote demand drafts at 5-32 pct cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been decidedly quiet and the business done has not been large. For Fours we quote 96 7-16 to ½, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 10 9-16 to ⅝.

SHARES are steady, but by no means so active as they were. Banks, Land, and Press Companies are all unaltered ; and in Spinning and Weaving, although a few of the leading companies are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher, the rise has not been general. Bombay Ice Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 142 for A and Rs. 132 for B shares, but there are no sellers.

The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company have declared a dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, business being confined to purchases for the local mills. In New Crop also we hear of no transactions, sellers being more numerous than buyers at yesterday's rates.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm, with buyers at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. ready and for November delivery ; business has been done at Rs. 6-12. In Rapeseed there is nothing doing ready, but there is some enquiry for new crop.

WHEAT is steady at Rs. 31 per candy for Soft White, but supplies are limited.

FREIGHTS show no appreciable change. For Liverpool 20s. for weight and 25s. for measurement may be taken as actual rates, although consignees ask 2s. 6d. more.

PIECE GOODS are firm and a fair ready demand prevails, but not at any higher rates, and dealers are still averse to buying for future delivery. Yarns are steady at previous prices.

COALS continue quiet and no fresh business is reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lucinda, 141 tons, Captain J. Can, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (18th Aug.), with a cargo of railway materials. The vessels is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general car.o and the following passengers :—Captain T. A. Backet for Muscat, Captain W. Tilden, Lieut. J. M. Hamilton, Mr. Allarukia Nanjeebhoy, two friends, three women and two children, 2nd Lieut. R. D. S. Wemyss, Mr. and Mrs. L. Keon, and 46 deck.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Verona, 1,984 tons, Captain E. Ashdown, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from London (21st August), brought the English mails and the following car.o :—1,004 packages piece goods, 20 bales twist, 66 cases cochineal, 225 cases provisions, 308 cases oilmanstores 20 cases glassware, 140 casks beer, 100 boxes candles, 25 packages wine and spirits, 10 cases preserved papers, 9 cases boots, 125 cases brass, 100 kegs cement, 52 cases whisky, 83 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold coins, 1 box gold, 16 boxes silver coin, 11 boxes specie, 1 box pearls and specie, 5 packages munjeet, 44 packages gum, and many packages merchandise.

THE ship Ambrose, 861 tons, Captain G. Randall, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from London (19th June) with the following cargo :—300 casks beer, 3 cases wine, 700 boxes brandy, 2,168 bundles and 22,625 bars iron, 62 pieces wood, 50 packages sodaash, 1,000 bottles, 1,000 packages hardware lamps, 80 packages earthenware, 75 cases slates, 17 bundles shovels, 5 packages cots, 228 pipes, 38 packages piece goods, 9 packages padlocks, 1,000 cases window glass, 52 packages colour and paints, 209 packages oilmanstores, 85 cases matches, 59 packages papers, 8 casks ink, 24 mill stones, 1,053 cases gin, 30 packages glassware, 20 cases claret, and 1,113 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
20	Verona (s)	Ashdown	London, Aug 21.
	Ambrose	Randall	London, June 10.
21	Lucinda (s)	Can	Sunderland, Aug 18.
	Bordick Castle	Davies which	Cardiff, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	R. Morle	Gascoin	Mauritius.
	Abyssinia (s)	Smith	P. G. via Kurrachee.

The steamer Verona, to Venice, was entered for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 14 Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
Aug. 11 Homeward Ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
Aug. 11 Jedda, ss, Craig, from Singapore.
31 Java, ss, Magenis, from Bombay.
Sept. 1 Sea Gull, H M, ss, Byles, from Perim.
7 Ettorefieramosca, It Cort, from Assabbay.
7 Macedonia, ss, Laird, from Bombay.
7 Amazon, ss, Bonet, from Shanghai.
7 Peshawar, ss, Ronaldson, from Southampton.
7 Kashgar, ss, Webber, from Suez.
7 King Arthur, ss, Doert, from Jeddah.
8 Bengala, ss, Crociani, from Singapore.
8 Singapore, ss, Mercello, from Genova.
10 India, ss, Brizalesi, from Bombay.
11 Australia, ss, Cates, from Bombay.
12 Lynx, F Corvet, Journier, from Mahe.
12 Clan Fraser, ss, from Batavia.
13 Gleniffer, ss, Graham, from Foochow.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7 Macedonia, ss, Laird, to Liverpool.
7 Amazon, ss, Larmier, to Marseilles.
7 Peshawar, ss, Ronaldson, to Calcutta.
7 Kashgar, ss, Webber, to Bombay.
7 Java, ss, Magenis, to Zanzibar.
8 King Arthur, ss, Doert, to Bombay.
8 Bengala, ss, Crociani, to Genova.
8 Singapore, ss, Mercello, to Bombay.
9 Sea Gull, H M, ss, Byles, to Berbera.
10 India, ss, Brizalesi, to Genova.
11 Australia, ss, Cates, to Southampton.
12 Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, to Noscebe.
12 Ettorefieramosca It. Cort, ss, Bonet, to Assabbay.
12 Lynx, F Corvette, ss, Journier, to Toulon.
12 Clan Fraser, ss, to Portsaid F O.
13 Gleniffer, ss, Graham, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
Jedda, ss, Craig, from Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—305 bundles steel iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co ; 10 kegs copper nails, Abdool Hoosein Hejtoola and Co.
Rydal Hall s—35 cases iron safes, Joonas Tyeb and Co.
Wisbaw Hall s—10 cases clocks, Hajee Oosman Hajee Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Kashgar s—71 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 20 cases copper sheets, Land A Hormasjee.
Lennox s—4 cases silver plate glasses, Sorabjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—24 kegs zinc paint, Pestonjee Nowrojee and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—35 bales brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 18 cases camps, Theodor Knaust.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—16 bales wool, M Anundjee, 1 bale wool, Rayssee Amerchund ; 101 bales wool, Halli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 675 cwts myrabolams, Visram Toolseedass ; 3 bales wool, Gordhundass Bhugwandass.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Lamont s—300 cwts horns, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Italia s—710 cwts copra, Currimbhoy Hasonbhoy.
Singapore s—4 bales silk, Halli Brothers, 134½ cwts mowra flower, Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—2,000½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—181 cwts raisin, Vue Loong Hinz ; 15 cwts raisin, Abdoolcadur Tyebally Bussaree ; 121 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee ; 16 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 23 bales twist, H J Mahomed Abdool Khalmck ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 252 cwts saundastone and 4½ cwts E teeth, Ebram Nooredin and Co ; 10 bales twist, Hajee Ellias Ally ; 35 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 15 bales twist, E L Mookhund ; 5 bales twist, Vue Lun Ching ; 40 bales twist, Ebram Nooredin and Co ; 5½ cwts hicera-bale, Cassum Bhimjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Tartman, Major, 60th Rifles, on duty, from Kabul.
Noon, Lieut, 24th Foot, on Medl Cert, from Kabul.
Carruthers, Captain, 16th Bombay N I, on Medl Cert, from Quetta.
Wood, Lieut, 17th Lancers, on Medl Cert, from Purandhur.
Wintle, Captain, R A, on Medl Cert, from Peshawar.
Pawell, Lieut, 27th Bombay N I, from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Fisher, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Forteath, Lieut Col, 18th Bombay N I, on duty, from England.
Caldwell, Surg-Major, on duty, from England.
Plomer, Col, 17th Bombay N I, on duty, from England.
Wemyss, 2nd Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Swiney, Col, 32nd Regt, on duty, from England.
Griffith, Lieut Col, 35th Madras N I, on duty, from England.
Bruce, Col, 37th Bombay N I, on duty, from England.
Baumgartner, Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Ewart, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on duty, from England.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Hogge, Lieut, 32nd Pioneers, on sick leave, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Winton, Captain, R H A, on duty, to Meerut.
Tobin, Lieut, 86th Regt, on sick leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Wood, Lieut, 17th Lancers, on duty, to Mhow.
Knox, Major, R. H. A., on duty, to Deolalee.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Nariman, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Filden, Captain, 2-60th Rifles, on duty, to Kandahar.
Sargent, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on duty, to Kandahar.
Thomas, 2nd Lieut, 13th Hussars, on duty, to Lucknow.
Hamilton, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to Kandahar.
Kimber, Lieut, 60th Rifles, on duty, to Dagshai.
McNeale, Captain, 8th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Mooltan.
Baumgartner, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to Kolapore.
Wemyss, 2nd Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to Kandahar.
Lukis, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.
Macdonald, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.
Woddell, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.
Clarg, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.
Ewart, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on duty, to Kandahar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 18.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

Major C N Judge, R E, Ex Engr, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Lieut A H Kenne, R E, Asst Engr, on return from field service, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command Military Works.

Lieut J A Ferrier, R E, Asst Engr. on return from field service, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Comd, Military Works.

Lieut H W Smith, R E, Asst Engr on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Comd, Military Works.

Lieut W T Shone, R E, Asst Engr, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Comd, Military Works.

Lieut G K Scott-Moncrieff, R E, Asst Engr, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Comd, Military Works.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 37, dated 30th January 1880, Mr S A L Corrigan, C E, Asst Engr, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Campaign on the forenoon of 25th August 1880.

Messrs R K Williams and I S Hubbard, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the 30th August 1880.

Mr. G I. Edwards, Asst Locomotive Supdt, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' special leave without allowances, in extension to the eight months' leave granted in this Office Notification No 5, dated 3rd April 1880.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr C L Biscoe, Asst Traffic Supdt, is transferred from the Open Line to the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, vice Mr J H Allen, Asst Traffic Supdt, transfered to the Open Line.

Lieut H Finnis, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade is, on return from field service, posted to the Pindi-Junction Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Capt F W Joseph, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the forenoon of the 6th Aug 1880.

The undermentioned Officers, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Govr Genl, Biluchistan, were relieved of their duties on this Railway on the dates specified against their names :—

Mr P P Deane, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, relieved on the 27th Aug 1880, forenoon.
Mr R S J Routh, Asst Engr, 2nd rade, relieved on the 17th Aug 1880, forenoon.
Mr C J Cole, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, relieved on the 17th Aug 1880, foredoon.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHEPHERD—September 2nd, at Wimbledon, the wife of J. A. Shepherd, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

WE have received a copy of the papers relating to the advance by Ayoub Khan on Kandahar presented to Parliament before the close of the session. It cannot be said that they add very materially to the information already in our possession with regard to the advance of Ayoub and the events immediately preceding and following the battle at Maiwand. But some details which are incidentally given are of interest as throwing light on the whole of that curious and wholly unexpected episode. The first telegram given in the papers is one from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated the 27th of June, in which he states that a telegram from our Minister at Teheran said that Ayoub was marching on Kandahar with a large force. Lord Ripon added that, in his opinion, it would be best to leave Shir Ali to defend himself beyond the Helmund, but that it would be inconsistent with the security of our military position at Kandahar to allow hostile forces to cross that river. He had formed this opinion, he said, after communicating with Sir Donald Stewart ; and he proposed to instruct General Primrose, if Ayoub reached Farrah, to advance towards Ghirisk with a sufficient force to prevent the passage of the Helmund, reinforcements being moved up from General Phayre's reserve. It is evident from this that in the very beginning there was a serious misconception of the magnitude of the danger. The notion that Shir Ali should be left to defend himself beyond the Helmund, and that it would be quite sufficient for our military security to send a force from Kandahar to prevent the crossing of the river, shows clearly that the peril of dividing the forces at hand in the face of an enemy in great strength was not sufficiently appreciated. It appears from a telegram of the 28th June from Colonel St. John, that Ayoub, before setting out from Herat, had sent on 1,200 letters to Kabul, addressed to different chiefs and officers announcing his approach with a powerful army. The fact that these letters were sent to Kabul and not Kandahar, is significant. It appears elsewhere that before leaving Herat Ayoub was invested by the Ulemas in a mosque with the title of Amir, and that he had money coined in his name. It is pretty evident that the object of his military expedition was not so much the molestation of the British at Kandahar as the seizure of the supreme power for himself at Kabul. From certain reports mentioned later on, it would appear that he professed that he had no desire to fight the British, and that his enemy was the Wali—a statement which may have been in a certain sense true ; but it is undeniable that he used every effort, as he approached the Helmund, to excite the national and religious enthusiasm of the population with a view to bring about a general rising ; and Colonel St. John in a long and interesting despatch, written at Khusk-i-Nakhud on the 17th July, says that similar efforts had been made months before, but had failed, as the possibility of an invasion from Herat seemed then remote. But he said that the actual presence on the frontier of an army under a prince of the recent ruling family created a more powerful and general feeling in Ayoub's favour than one who had only known Kandahar a year ago would believe possible, and that nothing but the immediate defeat and dispersal of Ayoub's force could avert a general rising. Politically, then, Ayoub had everything in his favour. The Wali appears to have possessed no real influence, and it very early became known that his troops could not be relied upon. It is worth nothing that on the same day that the Viceroy telegraphed to the Secretary of State that it would be best to allow Shir Ali to fight on his own account beyond the Helmund, and that all we were called upon to do was to send a force to Kandahar to prevent the enemy from crossing that river, Colonel St. John telegraphed from Kandahar to Simla, advising the despatch of a brigade to Maiwand, "to confirm the fidelity of the Wali's troops, over we Zemindawar tribes, and establish confidence here." Three days later he sent another telegram, in which he mentioned that the Wali wrote that "fifty or sixty of his men had returned to their homes when ordered to Washir, that a few of his men were mutinous, but the majority quite trustworthy." Thus early it became tolerably clear that the Wali's force was but too likely to prove a broken reed. On the 1st of July a telegram from Simla informed Colonel St. John that, "Orders are issuing for brigade to Maiwand. Your political instructions are that no hostile troops must cross the Helmund, and the Wali must be supported if necessary, in maintaining order this side of the river. Beyond the Helmund he must rely on his own resources." On the day this dispatch was forwarded to Colonel St. John, the latter telegraphed that the Wali said Ayoub had arrived at Farah six days before. Shir Ali anxiously inquired whether the force would move to his support. The Wali also asked for orders as to whether he should advance to Washir. This shows that the Wali was well-disposed to enter into any combination which the military situation required. He saw clearly enough, what the Government of India and the Resident at Khandahar failed to perceive, that the independent action of his forces beyond the Helmund could but lead to destruction. Colonel St. John confined himself in his answer to the Wali to the advice not to risk a collision with Ayoub's regulars in Washir. This, then, was the situation on the 1st of July. On the 4th, General Burrows's ill-fated brigade marched to the Helmund. On the 7th, Sir Robert Sandeman telegraphed that a regiment of the Wali's had mutinied. The rumour outstripped the event by exactly seven days, the mutiny taking place on the 14th. What happened on the 7th was this : Noor Mahomed Khan, the cousin of the Wali, attempted to excite the troops to mutiny and join Ayoub. They refused, and he rode off with 80 horsemen, and though pursued, he succeeded in joining Ayoub. The fugitive was received apparently with open arms by Ayoub, and it was reported that he was appointed to replace the Loinab Khushdil Khan in command of the advanced cavalry, Noor Mahomed accusing him of having been in correspondence with the Wali. As, however, the Loinab turns up again in the subsequent operations the report in question was evidently unfounded, and indeed Colonel St. John on the 19th July states that it was untrue. On the morning of the 14th July, the Wali's infantry mutinied, and General Burrows, crossing the river, attacked and dispersed them, recovering the guns. But a quantity of provisions collected by the Wali for the use of our troops was lost, and, besides, whatever support might have been expected from the Wali's troops, was no longer to be counted upon. Ayoub Khan was at that time two, or at most three, marches distant. Some deserters stated that Noor Mahomed was advising Ayoub to remain in Zemindawar with his regulars, while he raised the country with the tribal cavalry. The loss of the flour and ghee collected by the Wali reduced our force to the necessity of foraging for its supplies. The river, which is usually broad and deep and only passable at certain fords, was, in consequence of the long drought, so shallow that it presented no obstacle to the passage of an army at any point, and reports coming in that Ayoub intended to cross the river higher up, it was decided on the 16th July to fall back on Khusk-i-Nakhud. This step was, it appears, suggested by Colonel St. John to General Burrows. The Wali had sent the whole of his sowars thither the evening before. Colonel St. John thus sums up the advantages of the position at Khusk-i-Nakhud :—"Should the enemy cross at Girishk and follow the road we came, he would have to meet us either in an entrenched position here, or on ground of our own choosing, covering the first watercourse on this side of the desert which separates us from Girishk. Should he take the northern road, he would have to meet us at Maiwand, 10 miles off, or, if he keeps to the river line, the Arghandab is less than that distance to the south. In fact, we are half way between the mountains to the north and the sandy desert to the south, at the point where these approach each other most nearly." No doubt the situation possessed all the advantages claimed for it. But the numerical inferiority of the force under General Burrows rendered it useless, except in the one possibility of Ayoub marching upon it and attacking the British there. As was suspected at the time, Ayoub had no intention of marching on Khusk-i-Nakhud, he having it in contemplation to give the slip to General Burrows, and marching by Maiwand carry out his original plan of moving on Kabul. And consequently when Ayoub moved along the northern road, it was necessary for General Burrows to move from his strong position, and go forth to encounter him in the open. The two armies met at Maiwand as we know, and there the configuration of the ground gave the advantage not to the weaker but to the stronger army. It is evident that the withdrawal to Khushk-i-Nakhud should have been followed up by a further retreat, which would have placed the small brigade under General Burrows within reach of succour, if it were attacked, and would have enabled it to support General Primrose's very inadequate garrison if Ayoub by a flank march brought his army under the walls of that city without risking an attack on the entrenched position on his way. These papers do not give us any indication of the personal views of General Burrows on this, or indeed, on any other question. On the 24th July, the Political Agent telegraphed to Simla that if the enemy moved up the Helmund, General Burrows would send back his superfluous baggage and his sick to Kandahar, and would move up the Khakrez Valley. On the 25th, spies reported that Ayoub intended moving on the 28th by two roads to get past us into the Argundab Valley above Kandahar. The next telegram in this collection announces the "total defeat and dispersion of General Burrows's force." The concluding telegram in the collection is from Col. St. John in Kandahar. After giving a description of the battle, and mentioning that preparations to stand a siege were in progress, and that the Durani inhabitants were expelled, the experienced Political officer adds, "Of course, the whole country will rise." Such is the story told by these papers which relate to the advance of Ayoub on Kandahar. The papers relating what happened to Ayoub when General Roberts advanced upon that city a little later on have not yet been presented to Parliament. But we are perfectly familiar with the result to Ayoub and his army. The moral of both is clear. General Burrows' force was beaten almost as a matter of course by Ayoub because it was too weak for the work it was sent to do, because it was sent too far from its base, and because as the critical hour approached the General failed to note the danger of his position and fall back upon Kandahar. General Roberts succeeded because his force was of sufficient strength to enable him to manœuvre with effect, and choosing his own ground he delivered his blow when a blow always tells upon an Afghan enemy—upon the flank. With General Burrows' brigade and in General Burrows' position would General Roberts have escaped destruction ? It is just possible, for the latter General has a quality which Napoleon pronounced indispensable in war—he is "lucky." But he could only have escaped destruction, it seems to us, by avoiding a fight in the open and shutting himself up in another Sherpur ; in other words by staying in the strong position at Khushk-i-Nakud while Ayoub was free to march on either Kandahar or Kabul. This shows that the strategic position was as weak as it well could be. The brigade was quite in the air. To purchase safety, it must have remained in its entrenchments and allow the enemy to do as he pleased. The responsibility of the disaster attaches to whoever is answerable for the brigade not being re-called to Kandahar when the Wali's force mutinied. Who is answerable for that grave error, so lamentably expiated ? General Primrose ? Or the Government of India ?

IT will be seen from our advertising columns that the theatre subscription is very influentially supported. The amount the management hope to attain by the 24th instant is Rs. 15,000, and this sum will be reached by the sale of four more boxes and twenty additional stalls or book-tickets. It is obviously desirable that the full measure of success should, as far as possible, be known to Mr. Crofton when he opens negotiations with the artistes, which will be about the end of the present week, so those who intend to support the undertaking will be doing themselves and other subscribers a service by registering their names before the 24th.

THE appointment of Mr. T. C. Hope to the Financial Department is announced. Mr. Hope will bring to the duties devolving on him high ability and wide experience, together with a phenominal framer of work. A better selection for the office could not have been made.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S Kandahar telegram of August 31 explains the causes of the delay that has occurred between the arrival of the General's force at Kandahar and the attack on Ayoub Khan. The Afghan chief seems to have shown prudent generalship in retiring betimes from the extended and not easily defensible position of his army round Kandahar to one screened by the high range of hills that separates the city from the valley of the Argandab ; and the British General speaks with involuntary respect of his adversary in acknowledging that he must make very careful reconnaissances before attempting an assault. The news that Ayoub has resolved to stay and fight has been received with much satisfaction here, for complete confidence is felt in Sir F. Roberts's ability to carry to a successful conclusion, by the complete overthrow of the enemy, the work to which his admirable march from Kabul may be regarded as a worthy preface. Great fears are expressed lest Ayoub should, even after being beaten, make his escape by country roads towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai ; but, if the ground is at all suitable for cavalry operations, General Roberts's great strength in that arm, which in General Gough's hands is sure to be used effectively, ought to convert a defeat into an utter rout and dispersion of Ayoub's army. The liveliest interest is taken in all the details of Roberts's great march, and the accounts given of the splendid condition of the men when the force reached Kandahar, and the very slight extent of the losses suffered on the road, have already restored the prestige of the Anglo-Indian army. Great exasperation, on the other hand, is felt at the dilatory proceedings of the Bombay column of relief. It is argued that Ayoub cannot have run the risk of leaving a large contingent at his army at Takht-i-pul, where it would be separated by many miles from the main body, and would be placed between the garrison of Kandahar and the force advancing from Chaman ; and it appears probable, therefore, that there is nothing at Takht-i-pul but a mere tribal gathering which General Phayre could brush away with the greatest ease. Yet his movements are so slow that General Roberts will, apparently, be obliged to commence operations without waiting for his co-operation.

In stating these criticisms I hope you will understand that I do not mean at present to endorse them for, as I have said before, the whole question of General Phayre's advance is no doubt one of supplies, and for the want of supplies the general in command cannot be held responsible The responsibility for the collapse of the Bombay column, not only in the field, but at its proper base, Quetta, lies at the doors of Sir D. Stewart and the Bombay Government. The former, after carefully building up an elaborate house of cards at Kandahar, drew away the foundation on which it all rested by marching off to Ghazni and Kabul, where he was not wanted, instead of going to Herat where he was, with the chief regiments that formed the garrison of Kandahar. Naturally the Wali's Government and army fell to pieces as soon as its real support had been removed ; General Primrose's force was found to be inadequate to make head against an enterprising enemy ; and General Phayre was helpless to give him reinforcements. Curiously enough, both the late and the present Governors of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, have this week made speeches about recent events in Afghanistan, and they both fail to appreciate the gravity of the indictment brought against their own military administration. The facts familiar to all the world are that Bombay clamoured loudly last year for the privilege of having a column of her own. She got her wish, and the Bombay Government was also entrusted with the whole control of the transport and commissariat arrangements on the line from Kurrachee to Kandahar. Sir R. Temple has boasted, with perhaps too frequent iteration, of the good work done in the construction of the railway across the Sind desert and of the excellent new road up the Bolan Pass ; and it was assumed that ample preparations must have been made at Quetta for the speedy despatch of reinforcements to the front if any emergency arose. Yet we are now confronted in Southern Afghanistan with, I say it advisedly, the most complete and disgraceful failure recorded in the military annals of the British Empire. But for the swift and daring interposition of the army from Kabul, it is clear that General Primrose could not have broken out of Kandahar, and that his supplies would probably have failed him before General Phayre could advance to his relief. Well, in these circumstances, what does Sir R. Temple say ? In a lecture he gave on Friday last to the Social Science Association at Swansea on "The High Road from the Indus to Kandahar," he, not to speak irreverently, made Providence his scapegoat. The Generals, he says, at Kandahar were men of "selected experience," the native troops were recruited from that hardy breed of men who supplied Sivaji with his conquering armies, the weapons of war were of unapproached excellence ; but, nevertheless, an "inscrutable decree of Povidence" had humbled our pride as a nation by inflicting on us the defeat of Khusk-i-Nakhud. This cant is to me, I confess, most offensive. Submission to the will of an over-ruling Providence should not be allowed to degenerate into a blind fatalism, which ascribes the effects of human incapacity and mismanagement to the inscrutable decrees of a supernatural Power. In the English wars in Asia, Providence has hitherto always been found on the side, not of the big battalions, but of courage and capacity, and I doubt not it will continue to bless our arms so long as our generals are skilful and our soldiers brave. As Lord Hartington said last night, small Anglo-Indian armies have over and over again encountered and beaten "overwhelming forces" of the enemy ; so that it is of no avail to plead for General Burrows that he was outnumbered. He engaged the enemy with the fullest confidence in himself and his men ; and either he or his troops, or both, must be blamed for the rout of a British army on a battle-field of its own selection. Sir James Fergusson, I observe, has declared that, in spite of what has happened, he still places implicit confidence in Bombay generals and the Bombay native army. This declaration may be politic at such a moment ; but if it be made in all sincerity, I should be disposed to congratulate your Governor on the robustness of his faith rather than the soundness of his judgment. The future may show that his confidence is well founded ; but at present the presumption is the other way. There is no saying how military reputations may be whitewashed in these days, when we see Lord Chelmsford justifying his own conduct in regard to the affair of Isandula, and throwing all responsibility on officers who died in doing their duty. But General Burrows will be more harshly dealt with, for he is not, like Lord Chelmsford, protected by the favour of the Court and the generosity of a powerful Ministry. Perhaps it is not to be regretted that all English generals who have failed should not be promoted and decorated. In the sister service a captain who has lost his ship is required to come home at once and stand a court-martial ; and why should greater leniency be shown to a general who has lost his army ? As to the Bombay Native troops, I doubt if Sivaji would ever have founded an empire if he had had pension rules for his army like ours, which keep men in the service and promote them, to be non-commissioned officers, subalterns, and captains, long after their time of usefulness is past.

The overtures made by Ayoub to General Roberts are variously interpreted ; but it may be doubted if they were meant to convey an offer of submission. Probably Ayoub only sought to explain that he had not marched from Herat to Kandahar without having received any provocation. It will be remembered that the late Government entered into negotiations with Persia for the purpose of inducing that power to seize and hold Herat. Ayoub of course had heard of these negotiations, and one cannot be surprised that he took offence at having his principality thus bartered away by the English, or that he resolved to prove that he could not only hold his own but weaken our hold on Kandahar. This may be the real meaning of his statement that fighting had been forced upon him. He is a brave and able enemy ; and, if he has treated his English prisoners well, I hope that, whatever the fate of his army, he himself will have an honourable reception at General Roberts's head-quarters.

Lord Hartington has consented to receive this afternoon a deputation from the Patriotic Association, who are anxious that the Ministry should not abandon Kandahar. I yield to no one in a conviction of the great political and commercial importance of this city to the present rulers of India, and I should have gone up with the deputation if I had thought that a movement, in which Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett is the leading spirit, could have any good result. The Ministry have shown such a thorough appreciation of what ought to be done to regain our lost ascendency at Kandahar that I think Lord Hartington may be trusted not to come to any hasty resolution as to the evacuation of Southern Afghanistan by our troops ; but in the existing military situation, with a victorious Afghan army still awaiting attack on the hills overlooking the city, it would seem to be impossible for the Secretary of State for India to say more than that he will give a fair consideration to the arguments in favour of retaining Kandahar when Ayoub Khan has been disposed of. I hope General Roberts's advice will be asked before orders are issued for the withdrawal of the British troops.

The Radicals have not allowed the session to close without proclaiming their profound dissatisfaction with the foreign and the colonial policy of the Government. I was present in the House of Commons on Tuesday during a portion of the debate on Mr. Courtney's motion regarding the Transvaal. The speeches in this debate struck me as unusually good. Mr. Wodehouse, the son of one of your former Governors, spoke for the first time with an ability that attracted much notice ; and Mr. Courtney's own speech was extremely well put together, and delivered in a style which was a great improvement on what I remember of this gentleman's oratorical efforts in the late Parliament. So many of the former Radical leaders have now migrated to the Treasury bench that Mr. Courtney may be looked upon as the leader of the party which has lost Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Fawcett ; and it was noticeable on Tuesday that he was listened to with great attention by a well-filled house and that his speech was warmly cheered. Mr. Courtney is a man of mark, and will rise to a high position yet. The best hit he made in his speech was when he held up a most formidable roll of parchment, which was, he said, a memorial to Mr. Gladstone from thousands of Boers at the Cape, who, complimenting the great statesman on what he had achieved for Greece, Italy, and Ireland, and calling to mind the promises he had made in his Midlothian speeches, expressed a confident hope that he would set the seal on his fame as a liberator by restoring the Transvaal to freedom and the Boers. Hardly had this memorial been signed when a telegram reached Cape Town that the new Ministry intended to maintain Queen's sovereignty over the Transvaal ; and the memorialists, disenchanted for ever with Mr. Gladstone, sent their memorial to Mr. Courtney to do what he liked with. This is a very good pi

TELEGRAMS.

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD AT MAIWAND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, SEPT. 20.

General Daubeny reached Maiwand on the 17th. His force has completed its melancholy duty. The following are the details of those buried :—On the line of retreat, 52 Europeans and 92 natives ; in the enclosed gardens, half a mile away from the field where the last stand was made, 85 Europeans and 37 natives ; and those burried by the villagers on the field of battle, approximately 400 ; total 666. Our late Sirdar of Khelat-i-Ghilzai reports having buried in the line of retreat about 100 more. Of the number still unaccounted for probably many of the bodies have been buried, some men no doubt strayed into the villages on the line of retreat searching for water, and were there murdered. The following officers, have been identified in the gardens :—Major Blackwood, Horse Artillery ; Colonel Galbraith, Captain Macmath, Lieut. Raynor, Lieut. Chute, Lieut. Oliver, of the 66th ; Captain Smith, and Jacob's Rifles. One was not identified. The following were known to be killled on the field of battle :—Lieut. Osborne, Captain Garrat, Captain Cullen, Lieut. Justice, Lieut. Cole, Lieut. Owen, and Lieut. Whitby, at Kokeran, leaving Lieuts. Honeywood, Barr, and Hinde unaccounted for. Parties of all the corps engaged were present at the burial service, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Cane, and Mass was said by the Rev. Father Jackson. Military honours were paid to the dead.

THE SCENE ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

An inspection of the field of battle makes it evident that the Grenadiers behaved very well. The 66th and Jacob's Rifles were partially protected by a slight depression in the ground. The Grenadiers had no cover whatever on the field, consequently their loss was heavy, but nevertheless they remained steady until taken in the flank and rear. The fight in the garden round the colours must have been hot. The field every-where was strewed with shells and round shot and *deebris* of waggons as an evidence of the hot fire. I myself counted 400 graves of the enemy's regulars. Those of the Ghazies are scattered everywhere. Country reports say that their loss was fabulous.

TERRIBLE LAND SLIP AT NAINI TAL.

LOSS OF 38 LIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 21.

A terrific land slip has occurred at Naini Tal. A great mass of the hill from above suddenly slid down, striking the centre of the Station, killing thirty-eight persons and injuring four.

Among the killed are Mr. L. Taylor, Assistant Commissioner ; Mr. G. H. Nodd, Personal Assistant to Inspector of Police ; the Reverend Mr. Robinson, Chaplain ; Mr Morgan, Road Surveyor ; Major Morphy, 40th Regiment ; Mrs. Morphy ; Mrs. Turnbull ; Captain Goodridge, 35th N. I. ; Surgeon Major Hannah ; Captain Haines, R. E. ; Captain Galderston, 34th Regiment ; Lieut. Sullivan, 73rd Regiment ; Lieut Hatchell, 83rd Regiment ; Lieut. Carmichael, 33rd Regiment ; Sergeants Rogers, Mageean, Frood, Grover, 33rd Regiment ; Corporal Trotter, 1-25 Regiment ; Privates Hilmonth, 2-6; Hayes, and Gillan, 33rd Regiment ; Turner, Brown, Chisholm, and Kleinwray, 83rd Regiment ; Farrance 13th Hussars ; Bart, 39th Regiment ; and Driver Colman, R. H. A. ; Mr. Bell, junior, merchant, and his three Assistants, Messrs. Moss, Drew, and Knights ; two clerks, Messrs. Morgan and Mucker, and three residents, Messrs. Shiel, all brothers.

Among the injured are Messrs. Macleon and Walker, both clerks, slightly ; A. Drew, and Mrs. Gray, an assistant to Mr. Bell.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

General Roberts reached Segi yesterday morning. Sir Robert Sandeman proceeded to Chaman and arranged with General Baker measures for the punishment of the Aitchakzais.

General Baker's Brigade arrived at Chaman yesterday morning and will commence operations against the Aitchakzai's to-day. Sir R. Sandeman and General Roberts reach Quetta on the 22nd.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS TO INDIA.

General Macgregor's brigade marches on the 23rd from Quetta towards India, three battalions 11-9 R. A. and 100 sabres of the Central India horse proceeding *via* Kutch to re-establish the posts on the proposed line of railway. The remaining battalions of the brigade and the rest of the Central India Horse go by Sibi. The Brigade will be concentrated again at Guddakinduff.

No further News has been received from the troops proceeding to Maiwand.

Colonel St. John reports all quiet, but the villages round Kandahar are still nearly empty of inhabitants.

The weather at Kandahar daily getting cooler. Muhammad Sadik Khan writes from Kelat-i-Ghilzai that all is quiet there.

DR. HALL v. THE "INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 21.

The magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the defamation case brought by Doctor Hall, of Allahabad, against the *Indian Medical Gazette*. Doctor Macleod, the Editor, was fined Rs. 300, in default a month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Wyman, the publisher, was fined Rs. 150, in default fourteen days' simple imprisonment. The judgment is likely to be appealed against.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 21.

Mr. Hope succeeds Mr. Chapman in the Financial Department. Mr. Lawson, of the War Office, will act as Mr. Baring's Assistant.

THE POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

POONA HANDICAP.

Bluelight	1
Kingsley	2
Rejected	3

Won by half a length ; time, three minutes fifty-four seconds.

ARAB HANDICAP.

Six horses ran.

Oasis	1
Eglhall	2
Ringlet	3

Time, one minute fifty-eight seconds.

DECCAN HANDICAP.

Five horses ran.

Rataplan	1
Furred	2
Secunder	3

Time, three minutes seventeen seconds.

HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.

Five horses ran.

Exchange	1
Glenlyon	2
Heliograph	3

Time, two minutes.

The weather was very enjoyable and the grand stand and all the enclosures were well filled with spectators.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

IRISH AGITATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Agitation by the Irish Land League has become very active.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, SEPT. 20.

The Emperor of Germany is slightly indisposed.

HOSTILITIES IN BASUTOLAND.

CAPE TOWN, SEPT. 20.

The Basutos have again attacked the Cape Rifles, the latter losing one officer and two men. The Basutos, whose force numbered 1,200 men, sustained heavy loss.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th inst arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 19th.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118¾
Bar Silver	52
Oriental Bank shares	£22
Chartered ,,	£24.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 21, 7-25 A. M.

Mail Steamer Poona, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, SEPT. 21, 9-45 A. M.

Mail Steamer Malwa, from Australia, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 21, 8-22 A. M.

Amoy-Shanghai Cable interrupted.

MADRAS, SEPT. 21, 9-8 A. M.

Amoy-Gutzlaff Cable interrupted.

MR. C. J. O'DONNELL, the well-known Bengal civilian, arrived by this mail and last evening proceeded to Calcutta.

WE are glad to hear that Colonel L. C. Barton, Political Agent, Kattiawar, has kindly forwarded to the Bombay Military Relief Fund the handsome subscription of Rs. 10,000 on behalf of His Highness the Nawab of Junagud.

INSTRUCTIONS from Portugal have been issued to the Goa Government ordering the subsidy of four lacs of rupees made by the British Government to be set aside until the negociations for the new Goa railway are finally determined upon.

THE *Pioneer* hears with regret that Sir Frederick Roberts has not gone through the strain of his recent march and of the heavy responsibilities attached to its direction without suffering in health. The doctors have insisted on his withdrawal from Kandahar, and he has gone to Quetta, where, however, he still commands the whole army in Southern Afghanistan. But meanwhile it seems monstrous to Our contemporary that the Government takes no steps to avert such a national calamity as would be involved in the resumption of his former command by General Primrose, in the conceivable contingency that General Roberts should be compelled by illness to return to India.

SOME public writers in Bombay, observes the *Pioneer*, are anticipating that "when the oft-repeated promise that a substantial portion of our heavy war bill shall be paid out of the Home Treasury is really fulfilled, some alteration in the manner or amount of council drawings may possibly arise." It seems probable that this is a misapprehension which might give rise to mischievous consequences. As our Simla correspondent lately remarked, one item of the contribution is sure to be in the shape of the abandonment of the claim to repayment of the £2,000,000 lent without interest, last year. A second item will probably be some similar process in respect to the £1,900,000 to be short-drawn this year. Thus the contribution, whatever it may be, up to £3,900,000 is not at all likely to cause any future reduction of the council bills or to benefit exchange. Her Majesty's Government is not likely to make any concessions that will go beyond £6,000,000, in which case it may be expected that the council bills next year will be for about the same amount as this. On the whole, there is not much reason for an expectation that the contribution, when it comes, will produce any considerable direct effect upon the rate of exchange.

IT is reported from Baghdad, that the leading member of the Jewish community, Eusuf Goorgie, was recently shot and severely wounded by an Arab, while riding in the town. The assassin was arrested, but managed subsequently to effect his escape. He is said to be one of a band of about seventy ruffians, who have leagued together to avenge themselves on the grain merchants, who are popularly believed to have been in a great measure the cause of the distress last year, by concealing their stores of wheat &c., and who are credited with similar intentions with regard to the present crop. Eusuf Goorgie had been warned some days before he was shot of there being an intention to take his life, and it is said that several others have been warned likewise, including the President of the Mercantile Court, Hajee Abdul Rahman Pachechu, who is a large speculator in grain, and has amassed a large fortune since he has been in office. In connection with this grain question, it is stated that several incendiary fires have also recently occurred, and that about sixty shops have been entirely burnt in the quarter called Babel-Agha.

RECENT news from Tientsin, regarding Count Bela Szechenyi, the Austrian traveller, who has been endeavouring to travel from China via Lob Nor and Thibet to India, state that the Count's expedition has failed. A good deal of blame is naturally attributed to the Chinese Government on account of the failure of the expedition, but on the other hand it seems that Count Bela Szechenyi had no competent interpreter with him, and that he was consequently in the hands of a Chinese, who turned his position to account. Tso-Tsung-Tang, the Governor General, had dissuaded the Count from prosecuting his journey in quest of Lob Nor, on the ground that the country to be traversed was a desert. The Count, however, went and found that he had only been told the truth. The Governor-General then provided him with carts to go southwards into Ssu Ch'uan, as well as with a present of 500 taels (ounces) of silver, which the Count's Chinese interpreter appropriated. On approaching the borders of Thibet, via Ssu Ch'uan, the Count was turned back by the Thibetans. It is stated that no further accounts have been received of a party of seven persons, who were heard to be moving in the Keko Nor (Tsing Hai) country. It is possible that these were Col. Paijavalski and his companions, in regard to whom much anxiety is felt at the Russian Legation.

No fewer than 141 duels have taken place in France since January 1st this year.

SEVERAL pensions in the upper ranks of the Royal Artillery are vacant, but no officers can be induced to take them.

THE Scotch markets have been this season so glutted with grouse that prices have on some days, except for very fine birds, been almost nominal as compared with the figures of some former seasons.

IT is generally believed, says an English military paper, that the present popular Surveyor-General of the Ordnance is the chief adviser of the Government on the frontier to be decided on in India. With the extreme views held by Sir John Adye, we should not be surprised to hear of the retirement of our Army behind the Indus.

AN unusual but pretty sight formed part of the regatta programme at Kirkwall a week or two ago, three young women having challenged two men of Her Majesty's cutter Eagle for a pull, the girls won by some lengths, pulling with a long, easy, graceful stroke which was immensely admired by the spectators.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* is requested to give an unqualified denial to a most mischievous and utterly groundless report, which was first circulated throughout the provinces by the writer of a "London Letter," and has since been copied into one of the "Society" papers, to the effect that it is proposed to arraign Brigadier-General Burrows before a court-martial. No such idea has ever been as much as suggested in official quarters in India.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says :—It can scarcely be known at the War Office that so inadequate and inefficient were the defences of Aden at the time of the Turkish crisis, that the military authorities entreated the Admiral commanding the East Indies Station to remain with his ship for the protection of the place, which he did for some months. If the Navy are in future to be utilised in this way in the Red Sea, and also in the Pacific, we fear our commercial marine will have the pleasant duty of protecting themselves in war time.

LIEUTENANT W. H. DICK CUNYNGHAME, 92nd Highlanders, has, says the *Whitehall Review*, been recommended for the Victoria Cross for gallantry in action before Kabul, but there is some doubt as to whether Her Majesty will be advised to grant the decoration, as the too general issue of the Cross may decrease its value, and the Horse Guards authorities are, therefore, exercising great discretion in bringing cases of individual bravery to the notice of the Sovereign.

A WEEK or two ago in Logrono town, situate on the right bank of the Ebro, opposite the mountains of Navarre, a battalion of infantry was passing on a military pontoon bridge, when the pontoons gave way, and two companies disappeared in the water and the *débris* of the bridge. Official telegrams say it was a fearful scene as the victims clung to the planks and rafters, others endeavouring to swim in the rapid current of the Ebro, and the remainder of the battalion vainly, on both banks, trying to assist their unfortunate comrades.

TWENTY-EIGHT members of the German Parliament have signed a declaration announcing their secession from the ranks of the National Liberal party. They state their intention to uphold the political liberties already achieved, and to adhere to the principles of freedom of commerce and reform of the imperial system of taxation, rejecting unnecessary burdens and indirect taxes, especially those which press heavily upon the poorer classes. They also insist upon ecclesiastical and religious freedom being guaranteed by independent State legislation.

THERE is, naturally, remarks the *United Service Gazette*, great anxiety among the friends and relations of the officers and soldiers of the troops which were to have been relieved this year from India, as to the prospects of their reaching home this season. As far as we can learn, the general impression in official circles is that the various regiments and batteries of artillery, some of which have already been detained a year over their time *will* leave for England before March next. It is certain that the Indian Government is very desirous, for financial reasons, of reducing the establishment.

HAD the naval demonstration by way of coercing the Porte been carried out the Powers would have been represented in the demonstration by the following vessels :—England by the Alexandra, Monarch, and Temeraire ; Italy by the Palestro, Venezia, and Vedetta ; France by the Friedland, Suffren, and Hirondelle ; Austria by the Prinz Eugen and Kaisar ; Russia by the Ascold, Svetland, and Elborous ; and Germany by the Victoria ; the whole fleet being under the chief command of the British Admiral, Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says the news of the intention to carry out the naval demonstration was calmly received there.

A DEBATE in the Lower House on the abolition of the House of Peers would, *Vanity Fair* considers, be an amusing and novel, if not a very useful, experiment. The principle of the thing once established, too, it might be carried to its logical conclusion, and we might enjoy the spectacle of the Lords debating as to the continued existence of a House of Commons which can do nothing but wrangle. Both Houses of Parliament too might give a few nights to the consideration of the utility of the Sovereign. Altogether, as there is so little legislation to do, an abstract debate on the mysteries of the Constitution might pleasingly occupy the time of our lawmakers.

"ATLAS" in the *World* says :—I regret to hear that the health of Lady Burdett-Coutts has been considerably affected by the anxieties of the past few weeks. It is believed by her most intimate friends that this painful result is in a large degree owing to the conduct of those whose future interests she has all her life so carefully guarded, and whom she has always treated with the greatest indulgence and generosity. Because Lady Burdett-Coutts has scattered bishoprics over the world, founded and endowed churches and schools, built markets, fountains, homes, refuges, and spent enormous sums in charities every year, it is perhaps rather unreasonable that people who know little of her position and less of the circumstances of this marriage should interfere with the Baroness securing her own comfort and happiness in her own way.

THE appointment of the Right Hon. W. P. Adam to the Governorship of Madras is officially announced. Mr. Adam will, says one of the Home papers, discharge his duties as Chief Commissioner of Works almost up to the eve of his departure for India, and will probably arrive in his Presidency about the end of the autumn. He will leave behind him in England pleasant memories and many regrets. Mr. Adam is one of the most popular and able "whips" that the Liberal party have ever had, and the testimonial which has just been presented to him by members of the House of Commons constitutes some evidence of the fact. The success of the Liberals at the polls during the past spring was in a great degree due to Mr. Adam's skilful organisation and management.

THE *Standard* of Aug. 26th contains the following alarming telegram received from Bombay :—"A great sensation has been produced to-day by the news that the Government has ordered General Stewart to halt his troops at Jellalabad owing to the position of affairs at Kabul. It is reported that there is a defection among the Amir's troops, and that a great demonstration has been made by Yakub's party in favour of the late Amir or his brother Ayoub. This early but striking proof of the impolicy of the hasty withdrawal of our troops—a policy most strongly condemned by nearly every military man in India—has created great excitement." The writer of this, whoever he may be, must have been singularly ill-informed or very reckless. The excitement of which he speaks could have been experienced only by himself, for nothing of the kind was noticeable in the Bombay community at the time mentioned.

IN the recent examination for the Indian Medical Service, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, out of twenty-six successful candidates no fewer than nine, or more than one-third of the total, were natives of India. A Mahomedan from Oudh passed fifth, closely followed by a Brahmin from Bengal. Judging from their names, most of the remainder would seem to have come from the Bombay side. They comprise at least one Indo-Portuguese. These successful candidates will now have to pass through a course of instruction at Netley. The batch which has just finished its Netley course included four natives of India, who have now all proceeded to their destination in the troopships that took out the reinforcements. We also notice that three natives have just passed the preliminary M. B. examination in the University of London, and that one has taken the degree of M. B. at Glasgow.

THE other day an interesting relic of stirring times was recovered from the sea on the east coast of Aberdeenshire. This is no less than one of the guns of the Spanish Armada, which has been lying these three centuries in a creek at Slains, a little south of Peterhead. The St. Catharine was wrecked here in her flight northward. Two guns were fished out of the same vessel in 1840, a third in 1855, and two more guns and an anchor in 1876. The present find is reported to be the largest and most complete of all. The gun is of malleable iron, is complete in every respect, and not even corroded. The extreme length of it is 8 ft., from the muzzle to the touch-hole 7 ft. 3 in., and the diameter of the bore is 4 in. The ball and wadding, still there, take up the space of 13 in. The gun is mounted on an embankment in the neighbourhood.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 21.

CANNANORE, 4-3 p. m.—Weather clear ; wind N. W.

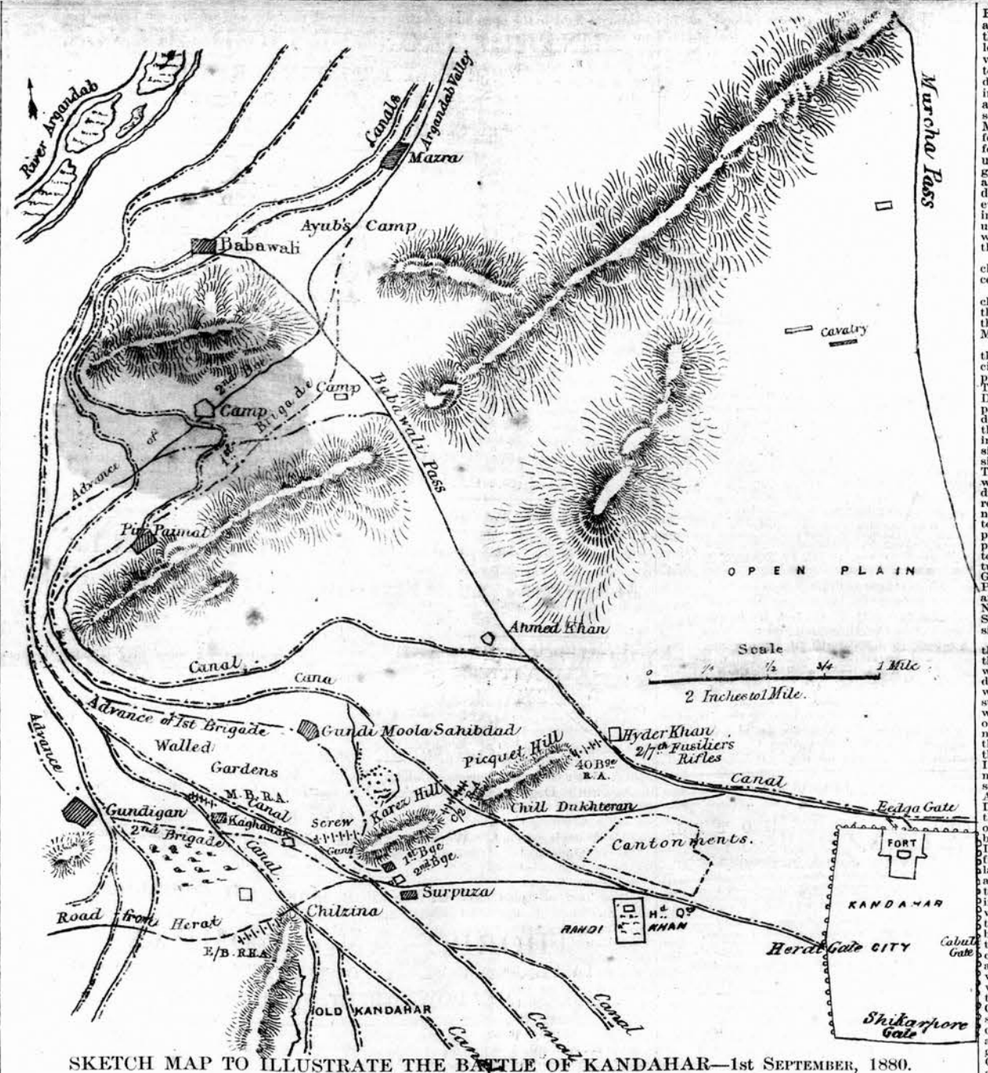
CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather clear ; wind W. 4 ; thermometer 80 ; barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 23 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-26 p. m.—Weather fair ; wind S.S. W. ; thermometer 80, barometer 29·98. Fall of rain 2 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W. ; thermometer 94 ; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy ; wind S.W. light ; thermometer 80.

ANEMIC for several years past, I could neither stand nor digest any food. Few bottles of Ansart's syrup have brought back my appetite and restored my former strength. I likewise gave this medicine to a young rickety infant of mine ; all traces of disease disappeared, and the child's constitution is well-developed.
MRS. JOHNSON, Washington, U.S.



SKETCH MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE BATTLE OF KANDAHAR—1st SEPTEMBER, 1880.

COPIED FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR LEACH, R.E., V.C., IN THE *Kandahar News* OF SEPT. 4.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p. m.
Temple Bar. Concert 9 p. m.
Party and Theatricals at Lowjee Castle, this evening, 9-30.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th instant :—Verona (s), from London ; Ambrose, London. Yesterday :—Lucinda (s), Sunderland ; Bordick Castle, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—E. Morie, to Mauritius ; Abyssinia (s), P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p.m. :—

March	Schwarzenberg ..	Stani.	
Overture	Emma di Antecoechia ..	Mercandante	
Gute Nacht	..	Abt.	
Waltz	Eine Bauernhochzeit ..	Roschat.	
Funny Folks Fantasie. ..	..	Gerald.	
Quadrille	Freikugeln ..	Voss.	
The Evening Star ..	..	Tesca.	
Waltz	Kroenungslieder ..	Strauss.	
Cavatina	Mascadiere ..	Verdy.	
Galop	Rikeriki ..	Ambroz.	

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Pearl, Lucinda, and Verona entered the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual fair in commemoration of a Mahomedan Peer will be held this evening (Wednesday) at Middle Colaba.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The first floor of a house, situated in Cazee Mohola, belonging to Nuckta Nolea, Marwaree, fell in on Monday last, and fortunately no persons were injured.

MR. RUDRA, Barrister-at-law, of the Calcutta Bar, who has been practising for the last year in Scinde, has come to Bombay with a view to enrol himself as an Advocate of the High Court of this Presidency.

FALSE COINS.—The investigation in the case of false coins at Goa, has confirmed the suspicion against four individuals who have been arrested and handed over to the judicial authorities.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Ragoo Gopal, a tindal of a boat, was yesterday fined Rs. 7, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than the boat is licensed to carry.

EXTORTION.—Ahmed Ebrahim Chusta was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of extortion, and having thereby obtained money from Pittamber Oomersey by putting him in fear of bodily injury. He being an old offender was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Francis Camil was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of having in his possession a quantity of tobacco, valued 12 annas, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—The *Semana* narrates a case of barbarous cruelty of a mother who tried to get rid of her child by packing the infant, when seven days old, in a desk and endeavouring to get it buried in the cemetery of another village. The public prosecutor has instituted criminal proceedings, but the guilty party has absconded.

THE THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Arthur G. Conyngham alias Douglass Moll, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with committing theft of a quantity of gold and silver jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 2,022, the property of Mr. W. Murray. The circumstances of the case appeared in our yesterday's issue. The prisoner admitted the truth of the charge and showed no cause why he should not be punished. He was thereupon sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—Last night H. M. S. Pinafore was performed by Dave Carson's company at the Grant Road Theatre to a large and appreciative audience. The various characters of the piece were well sustained, Miss Agnes Birchenough as *Little Buttercup* being admirably represented, while Mrs. Carson as *Josephine* received a most enthusiastic reception, and Mr. Oakley as *Capt. Corcoran* and Mr. Stuart as *Sir Joseph Porter* played their parts in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The piece will be again played on Saturday evening when all lovers of the stage will do well to pay Dave Carson's company a visit.

FIREMEN'S DISPUTE ON BOARD THE MAIL STEAMER.—The Captain of the P. and O. Mail steamer Verona, which arrived in harbour on Monday night with the English mails, gave in charge of the police a fireman, named Mabrook, for causing hurt to Abdool Woora, who is also a fireman belonging to the same vessel. It appears that the two men during the passage had a quarrel between themselves, when Mabrook bit Abdool's little finger of the left hand, in consequence of which the hand became very much swollen, and the surgeon of the vessel certified that the man's life is in danger from the inflamation. Abdool was taken to the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning, and the man Mabrook was charged yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with causing hurt to Abdool Woora. The case was postponed for hearing, pending the recovery of the complainant.

HIGH COURT—SEPT. 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. COWASJEE MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

MR. STARLING appeared for plaintiffs, defendant did not appear. This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 800 with interest at 5 per cent., being the amount of calls due to the bank. A decree for this amount was granted with costs.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

No. 406-80, Mariambai vs. Hajee Sooleman Hajee Abdool Raymon, and No. 412-80, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy, vs. Vulleebhoy Khanboy, were struck out.

EIGHT patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime* during a period, varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercules in their lungs ; the cure reckons now two years.
Vienna Medical Gazette, Austria.

CRICKET.

THE following match was played on the *maidan* by an Eleven chosen by Mr. Wilkins and an Eleven chosen by Mr. Carnochan, of H. M. S. Euphrates, and ended in a draw, much in favour of the latter team :—

MR. WILKINS' ELEVEN.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
G. Moore, b Carnochan ..	6	not out	45
C. Wilkins, b Slark ..	12	b Slark	5
W. Squibb, c Weeb, b Slark ..	0	b Carnochan	3
T. Corben, b Carnochan ..	2	c and b Carnochan ..	2
L. Alton, c and b Carnochan ..	6	c Everard, b Slark ..	1
A. Wallace, b Carnochan ..	0	c Bowman, b Carnochan ..	4
Grist, b Slark	0	c Weeb, b Slark ..	1
H. Scott, c Emberley, b Slark..	0	l b w, b Carnochan ..	3
H. Smith, c and b Carnochan..	3	b Slark	0
F. Skinner, b Slark	0	b Carnochan	3
T. Miller, not out	6	c Bowman, b Carnochan ..	4
Byes, &c.	5	Byes, &c.	5
Total.. ..	40		77

MR. CARNOCHAN'S SIDE.—1ST INNINGS.

D. Carnochan, not out	65
J. Slark, b Moore	2
H. Bowman, b Wilkins	0
M. Sherwin, b Moore	6
G. Burnett, b Wilkins	4
W. West, b Moore	12
W. Fry, b Moore	0
J. Everard, b Wilkins	1
S. Purkis, c Grist, b Wilkins	3
G. Smith, b Wilkins	0
W. Emberley, b Wilkins	2
Byes, &c.	2
Total..	100

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

DR. JOSEPH GERSON DA CUNHA, Dr. Jeremino Accacio de Gama, and Mr. Louis Joseph De Sa were charged with defaming Mr. Michael Rozario de Quadros, the Portuguese Consul at Bombay, in five different instances of charge. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Payne, for the defence. After several challenges, the undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

MR. E. B. CARROLL.—*Foreman.*

Mr. M. Macmillan.	Mr. Ramchunder Hemraj.
Mr. Nuserwanjee A. Wadia.	Mr. J. Simpson.
Mr. James Greaves.	Mr. H. K. Gordon.
Mr. F. G. Jefferson.	Mr. G. Manson.

Mr. Pherozshaw, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said he would in the beginning state briefly the circumstances under which the libel, which was calculated to do serious harm to the honour and reputation of his client, came to be published. The post of a Portuguese Consul in Bombay was of a very recent date. Up to the year 1877 there was a Vice-Consul belonging to the Portuguese Government. In the December of that year, it happened that the last Vice-Consul, Dr. Carvalho, died, and it was a question before the Portuguese Government, whether in view of the important interests which were confided to the care of a representative of that Government in Bombay, it was not desirable to raise the Vice-Consulship into a full Consulship. Seeing that the Portuguese Consulship would under the change be a position of some importance, several candidates put themselves forward for the post, among whom were Mr. M. de Quadros and Dr. da Gama. As they were all aware, Mr. de Quedros was ultimately selected for the post in March, 1879 ; but he did not take charge of the Consulship till September of the same year, because it took some time before the necessary ratification of the British Government upon the point could be procured. Under these circumstances, even without supposing Dr. da Gama to be a disappointed candidate, it was natural that he should watch attentively the performance of his successful rival, and it happened that he had not very long to wait for his purpose. Mr. de Quadros saw that the duties of his office were previously performed, to a certain extent, with some laxitude, and he determined to put matters straight. He saw that the Portuguese priests had usurped the function of the Consul, in that they had taken upon themselves to legalize certain documents, and he got the Archbishop and Governor General of Goa to issue an order prohibiting the priests from performing any of the duties which properly belonged to the Consul. Then Mr. de Quadros put himself in communication with Mr. Trevor, then head of the Customs House, and suggested that all documents coming there, if belonging to Portuguese subjects, should require his attestation. Mr. Trevor assented to this and issued an order accordingly, but on the representation of the Portuguese, and in view of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty which had then come in force, this order was cancelled with the approval of the Consul. A similar application was made to the head of the Government Savings Bank, who, however, made no alteration in the practice of the Bank, which required the attestation of the Consul and proper persons whoever they might be. Two of the three suggestions of the Consul had ceased to have any effect when the agitation was raised. Whether it was artfully created or not, this was certain that it did not require much difficulty to lash such a sensitive and excitable community as that of the Portuguese of Bombay into an agitation, and to impress them with the belief that the acts of their Consul were oppressive. With such ready instruments for their purpose the defendants went to work. They held a preliminary meeting at a bakery in Kalbadevi, undertook to draw up a memorial, and called a public meeting at the Gaiety Theatre, where the deliberately worded memorial was read by the chairman, Dr. da Cunha, and adopted. Among other things, it was resolved that, in addition to the King of Portugal, copies of the memorial should be sent to the members of the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, to the public papers, to the Governor General of Goa, and to several other persons. The memorial which thus gained a wide and mischievous publication, contained defamatory and unfair imputations, and Mr. de Quadros had come to the court, not in a vindictive spirit, not to reduce the free exercise of the right of subjects to appeal to their common sovereign, within very narrow limits, but to vindicate his own character from the imputations of unworthy and dishonourable conduct, which were founded upon a misrepresentation of the real facts of the case. (Here Mr. Pherozshaw read out the petition, and commented upon parts of it.) According to section 499 of the I. P. Code, these imputations were calculated to lower the character and credit of the Consul, nor could they be covered under any of the exceptions. Perhaps exceptions 3, 8, and 9 might be relied upon by the other side, but the first essential of them all was the existence of good faith, and that was here wanting. Good faith, as it was popularly understood, meant an honest belief in something, but according to the Penal Code, section 52, it required something more, namely, due care and attention to make good faith. The law also provided that in a case like this the burden lay upon the defendants to prove their innocence. Here, however, the case against them was quite clear. There was abundant evidence on the face of the memorial to prove that the defendants acted without "due care and attention." But they chose to ignore facts, made mis-statements, and drew inferences from them ; and in doing so they entirely exceeded the province of a fair and legitimate criticism of the conduct of a public servant. Under these circumstances Mr. Mehta put it to the common sense of the jury to say whether Dr. da Gama notably was not actuated by the angry feelings of a disappointed candidate in heading the agitation against the Consul. Before resuming his seat Mr. Pherozshaw referred to a notice sent by Mr. de Quadros on the 8th of June, 1880, to the defendants, asking them to withdraw and show regret for the undeserved imputations which they had cast upon him. To this notice Mr. De Sa alone gave a reply, which, however, was faltering and unsatisfactory. This clearly showed that the defendants having done an evil, persisted in it, even when their mistake was pointed out to them, instead of, like honourable gentlemen, withdrawing unreservedly those imputations which, if true, were sufficient to justify the immediate removal of the Consul from his post.

Mr. Inverarity asked what were the definite charges upon which the other side intended to proceed.

Mr. Pherozshaw said he would proceed upon two charges only—the publication of the memorial on the 4th of April, when it was read and passed at the public meeting, and its publication on the 11th May in the *India Catholica* newspaper.

Louis Joseph E. de Souza, a clerk in the office of the Registrar, High Court, remembered receiving a circular from the second defendant and attending a preliminary meeting at the house of Mr. de Souza. The defendants were present at the meeting, and Dr. Lisboa was its president. Resolutions were passed and a committee was appointed. The three defendants were on the committee. The meeting at the Gaiety Theatre on the 4th February, 1880, was invited by an advertisement in a Portuguese paper signed by the defendants. The first defendant presided at the meeting and read the advertisement. The other two defendants were present. Witness was appointed secretary. The first defendant addressed the meeting, and after taking the chair, he read the memorial. As secretary witness took a note of the proceedings, (It was produced and read to the jury.) Between 400 and 500 people were present at the meeting. Witness afterwards got printed copies of the memorial (which was read to the jury) to be sent to the ministers in Portugal, some members of the Legislature, the Governor of Goa, and to Portuguese papers in Portugal, Bombay, and Goa. The latter two defendants assisted witness in despatching the packets. None of the Portuguese clergy signed the memorial. Some leading members of the community did not sign.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Previous to the meeting there had been general complaints in the community against the Consul. One complaint was about Consular attestations to documents which did not previously require them. Some of them were merely trumpery documents, and yet the Consular fee was Rs. 3-12 per document. Attestation was required even though documents were executed out of Bombay. All the complaints made in the memorial had been matters of general complaint in the community previous to the meeting. The acts of the Consul had been discussed in the Goa newspapers. I saw no denial by the Consul of the allegations made against him in the Goa papers. I believe the second defendant subscribed to one of those papers. A letter appeared in the *Bombay Gazette

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Geographical Section of the British Association at Swansea, on Aug. 27, Sir Richard Temple delivered a lecture on "The High Road from the Indus to Kandahar," and explained the great question of the day, "How to get there."

Sir Richard Temple began by stating that the region which they were about to traverse together was fraught with political interests on which he was precluded from entering, but it was also fraught with human interests of which he might remind them, as they ought not to be forgotten on any occasion when British people were gathered together. It was from there that weeping widows and bereaved relations received the fatal telegrams announcing that those nearest and dearest had been in action; it was from there that anxious friends at home received the curt, cruel news by telegram of their relations being "missing." He himself felt depressed by sorrow when speaking at that moment and thinking of the many Bombay officers with whom he used to converse but a few months ago regarding their professional prospects, who were then burning with hopes of victory, and were now lying cold in soldiers' graves. (Hear, hear.) Some of them, who marched about with him when exploring the regions he was about to describe, whose business it was to see he did not get killed, had themselves since been killed. Nevertheless, such was the temper and mettle of the British people that officers, both junior and senior, were full of ardour to start for Kandahar, whose only fear was lest the enemy should be beaten before they could get sight of him, lest the country should be quieted down before they could reach the front. Such was the region, possessing so many diverse associations of sorrow, of anxiety, of hope, of ambition, to which he was about to conduct them. The journey they were about to take in imagination together would, he hoped, be short, facile, and pleasant; but by some thousands of our European fellow-countrymen, and many thousands of our Asiatic fellow-subjects, it was being now taken under every circumstance of hardship, danger, and difficulty. Let them think of them in all their trials while they were sitting or standing here in ease and comfort. The following are interesting passages of the lecture referring to the character of the country through which the railway had been constructed.

Sir Richard said: You will perceive that on the left hand of the desert there are green strips which represent cultivation, which is carried on by irrigation by those streams which run from the hills. You will there remark a particular feature in those streams—that they have sources and courses, but have no mouths, because as the irrigation goes on they are merged in numerous streams and water-courses, and that is the remarkable feature of Central Asia. There are scores of rivers without mouths. Now, the point is that all these green strips were liable to such floods that we could not possibly carry a temporary railway to Kandahar through these strips of country. We were obliged to carry the railway through the very midst of the desert, for there alone we could get ground suitable for the construction of the work; but this ground had a particular disadvantage, in that it was waterless. It is light, friable soil, the best galloping ground for horsemen that I have ever seen. You can imagine the difficulty we had in getting natives to face this desert. They declared they would die of thirst; but we sank down tanks in the desert, and established a service of water trains by the railway as it progressed, in order to carry the water supply to the people at the works. The people numbered 3,500, besides 1,500 animals, and water had to be carried day after day, sometimes fifty or sixty miles, in order to supply this large number of mouths. Nevertheless the railway was carried on through this desert at the average rate of two miles a day. Sometimes we attained the rate of 2½ miles a day, and one day we got three miles. The construction consisted of two feet of earthwork; besides that, there was the laying down of the sleepers and the fastening down of the rails. These materials were gathered from great distances in all quarters of India, and I need not detain you on that topic. It has been considered the most rapid piece of work that has been done by any nation, at least out of America; but although I had the general supervision and direction of the works I make no claim for credit personally. I would rather give the credit to Colonel Lindsay, the engineer-in-chief, and all the staff that worked under me. So I bring you through the desert approaching to Sibi. We are now to enter upon part of the territory that was assigned to us by the recent Treaty of Gandamuk, called the Southern Assigned Districts of Afghanistan. As far as Sibi by the railway line is marked continuously black, which indicates a complete and open railway—open at least, if not completed; after that you will find the railway line marked by a dotted line of black on the map which indicates a railway that is under construction, and this railway you will perceive follows the line of the Nari river, which passes through a gorge called Nari gorge. After that it passes through one or two lines of low hills and enters upon the Harnai valley at the foot of a mountain called Kalipat. After that it passes through a long cultivated valley until it crosses Chapar mountain, then the railway passes a rift or chasm in the great limestone geological formation. The railway makes use of the river to pass through this otherwise impassable limestone mountain. After that it enters on the upper valley, and so it gets to Gwal, which lies upon the edge of the elevated plateau of Pishin and the flank of that range of mountains which separates Pishin from the lower mountains and constitutes the great natural defence of the platue. Before I leave Pishin I may detain you for one or two moments by explaining to you why we take the railway by the Nari river instead of the old route of the Bolan Pass. Now, a railway by the Bolan route would have been vastly better than no railway at all, and would have been a great natural advantage had there been no better route obtainable; but the Bolan route was open to certain objections, as there were very sharp curves, then stiff gradients, and then the great liability to floods during the storms of summer. Then there was a foreign jurisdiction—that of Khan of Khelat; but the main point was this—whatever might be the expenditure devoted to it, we could not make that railway safe at all seasons, and also there was a very rigorous climate in winter, as well as a great want of food supplies all along the line. On the other hand, by the route of the railway I have described to you by the Nari river we had much better curves and much easier gradients. We had complete freedom from the floods of summer—that is to say, we are able to take the railway beyond the reach of the floods. I must now ask your notice for the picture on our screen which represents the view from the Khojak summit looking towards Southern Afghanistan; in the distance you will perceive the low hills of Kandahar; in the extreme distance you will also see the hills of Northern or Upper Afghanistan; on the left, in the distance, you will perceive the desert of Southern Afghanistan, which desert, you will find, is marked with a large brown patch upon the map; in my pictorial illustration you will see it marked by a large dust storm, which is coming up in vast columns. I myself saw that dust storm arise; it came from sixty miles off, and I saw it rush on with remarkable rapidity. We knew it was coming quick, so we tethered our horses under shelter, in the lee of the summit, and we ourselves stood on the summit itself in order to face the storm. It was as much as we could do to stand. Although we were 3,000 feet above that desert the dust blew furiously in our faces, and we could scarcely stand against it. The frequent occurrence of these dust storms constitutes a noteworthy feature in that desert. In the middle distance you will perceive the military road running towards Kandahar, on which line actions have been recently fought, and down at the foot of the range you will see the military post of Chaman, and near that you will see the spot which represents the spring where the only water and the only green thing could be got in the locality; in the foreground you will see the place called the Gun-slip. This name (Gun-slip) means the operation whereby Stewart's guns were slipped down the precipitous hill sides. The guns had to be passed down by ropes, and the horses were led down. Subsequently our officers made a good zigzag road down the hill side, which road you will see represented on the left of the picture. You will remember from the map that the railway has to pass from the Gwaja Pass to the eastern corner of the Khoja Amran range, and is to enter on the southern plains of Afghanistan. It is then to take a sweep towards the right or east, in order to avoid the desert; then it has to run on the right bank of the Dori, crossing several tributary streams on its way. It passes by the Mel Pass, where the Afghan Governor of Kandahar offered some resistance to the advance of Stewart's forces. After that it passes by the village of Khushab, and so runs on to Kandahar. Now, then, I arrive at the last illustration of my pictorial series on our screen. This illustration shows the first view the traveller gets as he approaches Kandahar. You will see in the extreme distance the hills on the other side of the Argandab river, which are spurs of the Siah Koh range. In the middle distance you will see a remarkable series of low hills rising a few hundred feet above the plain of Kandahar, which is 3,500 feet above the sea level. Those hills are only a few hundred feet above the plain, but they constitute a very interesting series of trap formation. The low hills through which we have just passed near the Mel Pass are gneiss, while some of them are granitic. In front of the hills near Kandahar you will see in the right of the picture the modern town of Kandahar. To the left, again, you will see the ancient city and citadel and fortress of Kandahar. They are wonderful ruins; they are not built of stone or brick, but of a hard and indurated earth peculiar to the immediate locality; and I have been told by officers of artillery that they never saw bastions which would be more difficult to batter down. Immediately above this citadel, on the low range of hills, you will see in the distance some towers. In one of the many sieges to which this old city has been subjected (the new city is not above 120 years old), the enemy, by a striking military coup, got up to the hills during the night, took one of those towers by surprise, and so commanded the citadel and town, which had to surrender. In the midst of the modern city you will see the slightest indication of the tomb of Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty of Afghanistan, that dynasty which performed so important a part in the first Afghan war, and has been superseded by the Barukzye dynasty. In the immediate foreground there runs the military line to Kandahar, but that is not the railway line, which will run somewhat towards the right. There is also some indication of the green belt of Kandahar, excellently irrigated from running streams, skilfully cultivated, waving with harvests, and often yielding several crops within the year. Perhaps this view is imperfectly represented, but it is one of the most interesting and beautiful views I ever saw in my life. It is that view from which people either take their first or their last view of Kandahar, and it is a view that must have been looked upon with wonderment by many of the most distinguished or of the most notorious character in history—by Alexander the Great, by Tamerlane, by the Emperor Baber, by the Great Mogul, by Shah Abbas, by Nadir Shah, and others. All these extraordinary personages must have regarded the scene with as much wonderment as we do; for despite the revolutions of centuries this beautiful landscape remains the same. Sir Richard concluded as follows:—It would be vain for me to disguise from you the magnitude of the disaster which has befallen our arms—a disaster which has affected our prestige throughout Afghanistan and has produced the worst moral effect on the whole line of communications from the Indus to Kandahar. Think of the quality of the force which marched under General Burrows, the serried ranks of British infantry, with the breech-loading rifles before which the half disciplined Afghans and the Ghazis, with their short swords, would be mowed down like grass in the open plain; the two regiments of native infantry—little men, no doubt, still hardy, sturdy fellows from the hill ranges of Western India, the very same sort of men as those who fought under Sivajee of old, and whose steadiness and endurance has of late been repeatedly tried; the two regiments of cavalry—one of which, the Sind Horse, had been employed victoriously in literally a hundred actions against these hill-tribes, and who in the open country might be expected to sweep down like a whirlwind on these Afghan hordes; the batteries of English artillery, the best accoutred, best equipped, best mounted, in the world, whose field practice is known to be admirably precise; these troops, too, commanded by excellent officers, and led by generals of selected experience, smartness, and capacity. All these elements of power, through some accident, or through a series of mishaps not yet explained, have, alas! gone for nothing, or next to nothing. If a few months ago it had been asked what would happen if Ayoub Khan ventured so far from his base at Herat as to cross the Helmund and to advance to within fifty miles of Kandahar, the den of the British lion, almost into the jaws of the lion himself, why the answer would have been that, in the language of Cromwell, the Lord had delivered him into our hands. Nevertheless, he is victorious. Thus it is that the inscrutable judgment of Providence has befallen us, humbling our pride and teaching us how the self-confidence of even the mightiest nations is sometimes lowered. Even now I am not sure that we have seen the end of our misfortunes, that we have got to the bottom of this disastrous conjuncture, that we are secure from yet further reverses; but of this I am certain—that, as the plot thickens, and as dangers multiply, the spirit of the nation will rise higher and higher till British authority has been restored, and till the enemies of England have been scattered. (Loud cheers.)

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Sept. 3.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 3rd September, 1880.

1st Life Guards, Veterinary-Surgeon, First Class, Martin Mence retires on half-pay.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieut. A. W. Merry retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission.

Surgn-Major J. M. Taylor is granted retired pay.

7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. J. H. Banks, from the 12th Lancers, to be Capt, vice W. W. Weston, retired.

4th Hussars, Lieut. D. L. De la Cherois, retires on temporary half-pay.

Royal Artillery, Major J. T. Leishman (late Bombay), to be Lieut. Col., vice Bt. Col. G. H. Stone (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension and extra annuity with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Major F. C. H. Clarke, C.M.G., (late Bombay), from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Leishman (late Bombay), promoted.

Lieut E. B. Coke to be Capt, vice G.S. Mainguy, deceased.

Lieut. F. H. J. Birch to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List.

Gentleman Cadet C. O. Fairbank, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., vice T. S. Lett, deceased.

Royal Engineers, Gentleman Cadet A. B. Perry, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., vice H. H. Settle, promoted.

Grenadier Guards, For "Capt and Lieut-Col. L. G. Phillips to be Major," &c., as stated in the Gazette of 24th August, 1880, read "Captain and Lieut-Col. L. G. Phillips to be Major (with the rank of Colonel)," &c.

8th Foot, Lieut. H. William de Montmorency resigns his Commission.

9th Foot, Capt. and Bt. Major E. Kerrich retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

19th Foot, Lieut. A. W. Turner, from the 99th Foot, to be Capt. vice A. E. T. Trotter, retired.

The promotion to the rank of Lieut., dated 24th Nov, 1877, of Second Lieut. E. J. B. Buckle is post dated to 8th Dec. 1877.

23rd Foot, Lieut. R. B. Mainwaring to be Capt., vice H. W. Griffith, seconded for service on the Staff.

24th Foot, Lieut-Col. W. M. Dunbar retires on half-pay.

Second Lieut. R. Campbell to be Lieut, vice W. W. Lloyd, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

27th Foot, Major W. Herring retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Ist Foot, The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut. C. H. D. Cass, from the 69th Foot, dated the 19th May 1880 is cancelled.

44th Foot, Capt. W. D. Saunders retires on half-pay.

47th Foot, Lieut-Col and Bt. Col. W. FitzRoy, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col. has been placed on half-pay.

50th Foot, Lieut-Col. and Bt. Col. J. Thompson retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

53rd Foot, Capt. F. B. Bowyer-Lane retires on half-pay.

68th Foot, Lieut. H. S. FitzGerald has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

83rd Foot, Lieut. A. D. Enriquez has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

85th Foot, Lieut. E. H. Rivett-Carnac has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

88th Foot, Lieut. R. B. Finnie, from the 1st Royal Lanark Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice E. Allen, promoted.

98th Foot, Lieut. J. Reeves to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. H. D. Williams, promoted.

100th Foot, Second Lieut. H. B. Vaughan, from the 97th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice R. C. Broome, promoted.

102nd Foot, Lieut. J. C. S. Irving, from the 39th Foot, to be Capt. vice G. A. Mills, seconded for service on the Staff.

108th Foot, Capt. Ives M. Urquhart retires on half-pay.

Lieut C. F. H. Spencer, from the 48th Foot, to be Capt., vice Bt. Major J. S. Nicholson, promoted.

Staff, Major-General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, to be placed on the Staff of the Army in Great Britain as a Brigadier-General, with a view to his Commanding a Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-General F Peyton, whose period of service on the Staff is about to expire.

Major and Bt. Lieut-Col W. C. Justice, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, to be Asst Adjt and Qr Mr General in the West Indies, vice Major and Bt. Lieut-Col. C. Steel, half-pay, Unattached, who resigns that appointment on account of ill-health.

Lieut J. D. Barry, Royal Artillery, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut. Genl and General Governor of Ireland.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Depy. Asst Comsy-Genl. J. K. Johnston to be Asst Comsy-Genl, vice Lewis, deceased.

Depy. Asst Comsy-Genl J. A. Scott to be Asst Comsy-Genl to complete establishment.

Commissariat and Transport, Department, Assist. Comsy-Genl C. R. Shervinton has been retired under the Royal Warrant of 5th January, 1881, upon the re-organization of the Department, being over the limit of age, with the honorary rankof Depy. Comsy-Genl.

Army Pay Department, Captain James Stuart, from the 74th Foot, having resigned his Combatant Commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt in the Army. Dated 31st December, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 2nd August, 1880.

Medical Department, Surgn-Major G. B. Poppelwell has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Bgde-Surgn.

To be Bgde-Surgns:—Surgn-Major F. M. Skues, vice W. R. Stewart, deceased.

Surgn-Major H. J. Rose, vice T. Teevan, granted retired pay.

To be Surgeons, Dated 31st July 1880:—G. H. Sylvester, Genl., W. J. Macnamara, M. D., D. O'Sullivan, Genl., E. Milward, Genl., P. B. Conolly, Genl., C. R. Woods, M.D., H. F. Babington, M.B., W. C. Milward, M.B., W. H. Bracken, M.D., M. F. Macnamara, Genl., J. O. G. Sandiford, M.D., R. L. Love, M.D., H. W. Murray, M.B., M. W. Kerin, Genl., A. Peterkin, M.B., J. Harran, Genl., W. S. Lecky, M.B., E. L. Maunsell, Genl., J. S. Landon, Genl., W. Herfferman, Genl., R. W. E. H. Nicholson, Genl., J. G. W. Crofts, Genl., W. Dugdale, Genl., D. L. Irvine, Genl., J. Ronayne, Genl., C. H. Clabburn, M. B., E. R. Cree, Genl., M. O'Connor Drury, Genl., W. Deane-Freeman, M. B., J. H. Nicholas, Genl., D. Franklin, Genl., Jeremiah O'Brien Curtin, Genl., and Herbert Saunders, Genl.

Army Hospital Corps, Staff Sergeant T. Phillips to Lieut of Orderlies, vice H. Mellors, dismissed from H. M.'s Service.

Veterinary Department, Vety-Surgeon B. L. Glover, Royal Artillery, to be Vety-Surgeon, First Class, in recognition of his distinguished service during the recent operations in South Africa.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col. J. W. Collington, Royal Artillery, to be Col.

Major and Bt. Lieut-Col E. D. Smith, half-pay, late 95th Foot, Assist-Adjt and Qrmr.-General, Dublin District, to be Colonel.

Lieut-Col W. FitzRoy, 47th Foot, to be Colonel.

Q. C. Lenton, Nothampton and Rutland Militia, to have the temporary rank of Qrmr. in the Army whilst serving in the Militia.

Depy. Asst.-Comsy E. J. Fleming, Hyderabad Contingent, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.

MEMORANDA.

Major and Bt. Lieut. Col. W. Mosse, half-pay, late 26th Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Honorary Major Henry Mount Parkerson, late Capt., 63rd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension.

Honorary Major John Irwin, late Capt. 88th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension.

Capt I. M. Urquhart, half-pay, late 108th Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Honorary Depy. Inspr-Genl Andrew Maclean, M. D., late Surgn-Major, Depot Battalion, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Major A. M. Fawcett, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Major.

Capt. J. Hoole, 5th West York Militia, to be Capt.

The undermentioned Officers to be Lieuts.:—

Lieut. C. McKenzie Campbell-Haslip, 1st Durham Militia.

Second Lieut. A. W. Jarvis, Lieut. 3rd Norfolk Rifles Volunteer Corps.

Lieut. T. H. K. Payne, Londonderry Militia.

India Office, 2nd September, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned Admissions to H. M.'s Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons, dated 31st March, 1880.

BENGAL.

J. Simpson, M.B.D., C. P. Lukis, R. R. H. Whitwell, L. A. Waddell, G. Shewan, D. B. Spencer, J. Clarke, M.D., C.C. Vaid, P. D. Pank, T R. Mulroney and T. R. Macdonald.

MADRAS.

D. F. Dymott, Rustanji Hormasji Cama, W. B. Browning, C. Henderson, Framji Ruttonjee Divecha, A. P. Adams, C. M. Thompson, C T Rundle, J. W. Evans, and J. Leonard.

BOMBAY.

Dated 31st October, 1879.—C. F. Willis, dated 31st March, 1880, H. P. Dimmock, and C. B. Maitland.

ERRATUM.

The name of Surgn Thompson, whose admission to the Indian Medical Service was notified in the London Gazette of the 23rd April, 1880, page 2658, should have been given as Andrew Colquhoun Thompson, and not Arthur.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels begs to inform the public that the above Hotels will be OPEN from 1st October, to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

To let, Parbul House, Rs. 300. Two familes could be comfortably accommodated.

REMOVAL.

ENGLISH HOTEL.
HORNBY ROW.

COMFORTABLE MONSOON RESIDENCE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. All the Rooms are airy, commodious, and comfortable, and to each a Bathroom is attached with Shower Pipe. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

Private arrangements will also be entered into.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner, and Supper supplied at the shortest notice.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL,
PARELL ROAD, BYCULLA.

Five minutes' walk from the Railway Station.
The Tram Cars run past the Door.
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c., of all BRANDS, and of the BEST QUALITY, supplied at MODERATE RATES.
One of Thurston's Billiard Tables available at all hours.
Board and Lodging at reasonable Terms.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have taken over the above Hotel, and trust that by strict attention to their business they will receive a fair share of patronage.

The Hotel is now under entire English supervision, and strict attention will be paid to the comfort of those who will kindly patronise the Hotel.

Special arrangements can be made to accommodate families.

W. H. PAUL,
Late Steward B. I. S. N. Company.
MRS. STEPHENS,
Proprie ors.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing For *c* is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Bay Hungarian Geldings, 4 and 5 years old, 15-1 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 2,200.

A Bay English Gelding, 7 off, 15-2½ high, a powerful and showy horse, capital fencer, has been ridden as a charger, and goes well in harness. Rs. 600.

A Black Arab Horse, 7 years, 15 hands high, perfectly quiet, and very strong, goes well in saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 550.

A Chesnut pair of Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15-1 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of Bay Arabs, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Thoro-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 14-3 high, a good stepper and fast in harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Brown Waler Colt Gelding, aged, 15 hands, goes well in brougham or dog-cart. Rs. 300.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, a fine up standing horse and good mover, goes in harness. Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, 15-1 high, very powerful, broken to harness, well suited for a brougham. Rs. 400.

A Bay pair of Arabs, 7 and 9 years, 14-1 high, go well in harness. Rs. 600.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 3rd September 1880.

GRIMAULT & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S

SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:

SMITH, STANISTREET & CO....CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co. ..... Do.
BONNERJEE & Co. ..... Do.
BARRIE & Co. .....MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co. .....BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co. .....BANGALORE.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons'-Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33 0
Leather Case for do.	„	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases, plain, tastefully engraved, or beautifully enamelled colours, keyless priced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400.

Non-keyless priced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 225. Set with gems from Rs. 225 to Rs. 900.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting or half hunting or open crystal face cases, plain, engine turned, or richly engraved.

Keyless priced Rs. 290 to 430.
Non-keyless priced Rs. 225 to Rs. 350.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES.

Of English make with highly finished movements, lever escapement, in hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases.

Keyless priced from Rs. 158 to Rs. 225.
Non-keyless priced Rs. 85 to Rs. 180.
Geneva lever watches, keyless, or non-keyless, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80.

THE ALUMINIUM, OR SILVER KEYLESS WATCH.

In Silver Case, Rs. 45 Cash.
In Aluminium Case, Rs. 40 Cash.

Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands, this, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
Next door National Bank, Bombay.
August 23rd, 1880.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour ...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Per Im. Gall....	8 9	9 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	...216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	... 8 12	9 0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	...242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED

TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,

AT

NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,

NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARKS & CO.

September, 1880.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS will be COMMENCED in the course of a few days, and as soon as completed we shall OPEN our NEW GOODS for the coming season which have been especially selected for us by our representative from the best HOME MARKETS, and will comprise the choicest and latest novelties in all classes of goods, and the prices will be marked in plain figures at such exceptionally low rates so as to ensure a speedy sale, our motto being small profits and quick returns.

N.B.—BUSINESS CARRIED ON AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICAION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1880.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-2-6; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

NOTICES.

NORTH TRAVANCORE LAND PLANTING AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (Limited.)

THE SOCIETY are prepared to SELL FOREST and GRASS LANDS suitable for the cultivation of CHINCHONA, TEA, COFFEE, &c., on very favourable terms, to the first applicants. Special arrangements will be entered into for the sale of large blocks to Associations and Companies.

These lands comprise the Kannan Devan Hills in Travancore, which lie between 10·5 and 10·15 N. Lat. and 76·57 and 77·15